MAR 31 1959

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

Eisenhower told Americans he would go to summit if prospects were good, pledged not to abandon Berlin, barred ground war in Europe, refused to rule out A-war.

UAR's Nasser announced opposition to Iraq's Kassem regime; Soviet Premier Khrushchev backed Kassem vs. Nasser.

UN committee approved steps toward independence for French & British Cameroons.

United States

Congress finished passage of bill to make Hawaii 50th state.

President submitted $3.9 billion foreign aid program.

Congress voted 4-year extension of peacetime draft.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Germany

'Ike' Reports on Berlin. Pres. Eisenhower told the American people Mar. 16 that he would be willing to meet Soviet leaders in a summit meeting on the German problem if such talks showed promise of success. But he said the U.S. would not "try to purchase peace by forsaking 2 million free people of Berlin" in a withdrawal of its forces from the city.

The President, noting that Soviet diplomatic notes to the West Mar. 2 had accepted the idea of an East-West foreign ministers' conference on Germany, described the Soviet reply as "a move toward negotiation on an improved basis." He warned, however, that "we would never negotiate under a dictated time limit or agenda" as demanded by the USSR.

Speaking from the White House in a nationwide radio-TV address, Mr. Eisenhower said, "It is my hope . . . [to] reach agreement with the Soviets on an early meeting at the level of foreign ministers. Assuming developments that justify a summer meeting at the summit, the United States would be ready to participate."

The President warned that Soviet efforts to force a Western withdrawal from Berlin had presented the U.S. with 3 "fundamental choices." He expressed these views on the 3 choices:

(1) Abandonment of Berlin—"The shirking of our responsibilities would solve no problems for us." It would "mean the end of all hopes for a Germany under a government of German choosing" and would "undermine the mutual confidence upon which our entire system of collective security is founded." This "is unacceptable to us."

(2) The possibility of war—"Global conflict under modern conditions could mean the destruction of civilization." But "whatever risk of armed conflict may be inherent in the . . . Berlin situation . . . was deliberately created by the Soviet rulers" & can be minimized only "if we stand firm." "War would become more likely if we gave way & encouraged a rule of terrorism."

(3) Negotiations—"We will do everything within our power to bring about serious negotiations & to make these negotiations meaningful." "We are ready to consider all proposals which . . . will take into account the European peoples most concerned." "We seek no domination over others—only a just peace for the world & . . . the people most involved."

The U.S.' reply to Soviet pressure for settlement of the problems of Berlin, German partition & European security was stated by Mr. Eisenhower in these terms:

- Berlin — "We will not retreat one inch from our duty. We shall continue to exercise our right of peaceful passage to & from West Berlin. We will not be the first to breach the peace; it is the Soviets who threaten the use of force to interfere with such free passage."
- Germany—"We cannot agree to any permanent & compulsory division of the German nation which would leave Central Europe a perpetual powder mill, even though we are ready to discuss with all affected nations any reasonable methods for its eventual unification."
- Europe—The U.S. "cannot, merely for the sake of demonstrating so-called 'flexibility,' accept any agreement or arrangements which would undermine the security of the United States & its allies."

Mr. Eisenhower joined to his Berlin message a repudiation of charges that the U.S.' defense efforts had been "subordinated to a balanced budget, jeopardizing our national defense" & rendering it "inadequate to meet recurrent Communist threats."

The President said the U.S. was devoting "great sums" to maintain "forces capable of nuclear retaliatory strikes" as the "indispensable deterrent to aggression against us." "The central core of our deterrent striking force is our Strategic Air Command with its long-range bombers . . . reinforced by naval aircraft [&] missiles." This force, Mr. Eisenhower said, "represents an almost unimaginable destructive power . . . protected by a vast early warning system & . . . air defense forces," shortly to be complemented by intermediate & long-range missiles "capable of reaching any target on the earth."

Presenting a defense of his mutual security fund requests currently before Congress, the President declared: "This mutual effort provides a constructive, long-term answer to the recurrent crises engineered by the Communists. . . . It is America's strongest instrument for positive action in the world today."

Mr. Eisenhower said: The U.S. had been joined by nearly 50 nations "in a cooperative effort to protect freedom"; the U.S.' mutual security program had helped allied nations contribute "over 200 ground divisions, 30,000 aircraft & 2,500 combatant naval vessels to the task of defending the free world." [See pp. 73B-G2, 65B1, 57F3]

Ground War, Mobilizing Barred. In Washington news conferences held Mar. 4 & 11, Pres. Eisenhower rejected contentions of critics that a Western military mobilization or a marked increase in U.S. Army strength in Europe was needed to face Soviet threats in Germany.

The President told newsmen Mar. 11 that a buildup of U.S. ground forces was unnecessary because "we are certainly not going to fight a ground war in Europe." Warning that it would be "a miscalculation" & "error" to engage superior Soviet-bloc ground forces as a result of the Berlin crisis, Mr. Eisenhower asserted that under these conditions, it would do little good "to send a few more thousands, or indeed, a few divisions of troops to Europe." He defended his administration's goal of an 879,000-man Army and said that if forced by Congress to retain more men, he would have "to keep them out of the way because I don't know what else to do with them."

Pressed by newsmen as to whether the U.S. would resort to nuclear warfare to defend its position in Berlin, Mr. Eisenhower refused to rule out the use of atomic force but expressed doubt that "you could free anything with nuclear weapons." He warned, however, that "we . . . might as well all of us understand this: I didn't say that nuclear war is a complete impossibility."

Pres. Eisenhower declared Mar. 4 that a general mobilization of Western nations in anticipation of Soviet attack would be "futile" & "disastrous" and would risk turning the free nations into a "garrison state." Cautioning against the "hysteria" of "thinking all the time, every minute,

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that . . . we are apt to get a bombing attack," Mr. Eisenhower asserted that current air defense "measures taken by the Defense Dept. are completely appropriate." He said maintaining Strategic Air Command nuclear bombers on "air alert [as some had proposed] would be really worse than useless as defense against [enemy] bombers."

MIDDLE EAST

Nasser Vs. Iraqi Regime. Pres. Nasser of the UAR declared his opposition to the Iraqi regime of Premier Abdul Karim Kassem Mar. 11-15 and made clear that he considered the USSR responsible for a growing rift among Arab nationalists.

Nasser, speaking in Damascus, charged Mar. 11 that Kassem & Communist "agents of a foreign power" had tried to divide the Arab peoples and subject them to "foreign influence." In his first public attack on the Kassem regime, Nasser asserted that the UAR had supported Kassem's revolutionary government but had been repaid with hostility by Iraq. Nasser told Damascus demonstrators Mar. 12 that "the Shawaf revolt in Iraq was not inspired by a foreign power or by the United Arab Republic" but was caused by Kassem's effort to inaugurate "a Communist reign of terror in Iraq."

Addressing a Damascus funeral procession for Col. Mohammed Said Shihab, an Iraqi officer who participated in the Shawaf revolt but died of wounds after escaping to Syria, Nasser warned Mar. 13 that "the banner of Arab nationalism will be raised over Baghdad" despite Kassem's opposition. Nasser accused Iraq-based Communists of efforts to detach Syria from the UAR & annex it to Iraq under plans for "a Communist Fertile Crescent" (Syria, Jordan, Iraq & Palestine) in the Middle East. Nasser told a Damascus crowd Mar. 15 that Kassem's repression of the Iraq revolt had been a "massacre of honest Arab nationalists" who fought Iraq's "democracy of blood, gallows & Communist kangaroo courts."

Nasser's public denunciation of the Iraqi & Soviet regimes was backed by organized political & religious demonstrations in Cairo & Damascus in which Kassem & the USSR were reviled as anti-Moslem. UAR Vice Pres. Abdel Hakim Amer told Cairo memorial services for the Iraqi rebel dead Mar. 16 that Communist agents had provoked the Mosul Army garrison into its "revolution against . . . dictatorship" to provide excuses for suppression of Arab nationalists in Iraq. The UAR demonstrations were in answer to anti-Nasser rallies staged in Baghdad.

Charge UAR Backed Rebels. Iraqi Foreign Min. Hashim Jawad charged Mar. 15 that the Iraqi rebellion had been "organized by the United Arab Republic" & supplied with weapons by it. He declared that Pres. Nasser had inspired 3 conspiracies against the Kassem Govt. within the last 8 months. The rebellion, he said, was "100%" linked to UAR efforts to overthrow the Kassem Govt.

Damascus radio charged Mar. 14 that Iraqi fighters had attacked 3 villages in the Tel Kotchek area of Syria. UAR Army Hq. reported Mar. 15 that 30 armed Iraqis had crossed the Syrian frontier & attacked Syrian border guards in the Talhamar area earlier that day. [See p. 74F1]

AP dispatches from Mosul, center of the Iraq Army rebellion, reported Mar. 17 that the uprising had been backed by Sheik Achmad Ajil Alldyawar, ruler of 60,000 Shammar tribesmen, & by other wealthy landowners fearful that Kassem regime land reforms would end their power. Kurdish tribesmen were said to have joined forces loyal to Kassem after receiving assurances of greater Kurdish tribal autonomy. Up to 2,000 persons were reported killed in the uprising, which began with clashes during a Mosul rally of pro-Communist peace partisans. [See pp. 73E3-74E1]

(Iraqi Natl. Guidance Dir. Gen. Shardi Ahmed, a member of the pro-UAR Istiqlal [Independence] Party, was dismissed Mar. 17 & replaced by Dhummoun Ayyoub, a member of the Natl. Democratic Party.) [See pp. 73E3-74E1]

Khrushchev - Nasser Rift. Soviet Premier Khrushchev warned Nasser Mar. 16 that the UAR was "doomed to failure" in its efforts to suppress domestic Communists & to force Iraq into union with Syria & Egypt.

Khrushchev, addressing a Moscow reception marking the signing of a 550 million-ruble ($137 million at official rates) Soviet-Iraqi economic & technical aid agreement, asserted that the USSR considered the new Iraqi regime "more progressive" than the UAR and would come to its aid in case of any "trouble." Khrushchev asserted that Iraq's rebels were a "clique of conspirators" who were crushed when "the people supported Premier Kassem."

Khrushchev conceded that "we were irked over Nasser's latest pronouncements against communism." He warned that "if Nasser continues his attacks against communism, he will not add anything to his laurels but would only win the commendations of the reactionaries." He told the UAR'S leaders that the USSR's "sympathies toward Iraq are greater."

Nasser, in a statement issued in Damascus Mar. 16 by the UAR's semi-official Middle East News Agency, denied Khrushchev's charges that the UAR was seeking to annex Iraq. He asserted that the UAR campaign for Arab solidarity always had been based on "unanimous Arab approval," not on coercion. The Middle East News Agency declared Mar. 17 that Khrushchev's attack on Nasser meant that "an open battle between Arab nationalism & Communist imperialism has started."

(The Soviet-Iraqi aid agreement, negotiated in Moscow by Iraqi Economy Min. Ibrahim Kubba, provided long-term credits at 2½% interest for development of Iraqi industry, agriculture & communications.)

USSR Vs. Iran on Pact. The Soviet CP newspaper Pravda warned Mar. 15 that the USSR considered the Soviet-Iranian treaty to be in effect despite Iran's renunciation of provisions for the entry of Soviet troops into Iran.

Pravda, in an article written by Sergei A. Golunsky, former Intl. Court judge, said that the Iranian action was "a clumsy attempt . . . to free itself" for "military cooperation" with the U.S. Golunsky asserted that individual treaty provisions could not be renounced & that the entire Soviet-Iranian pact was "still in force." [See p. 74E3]

Suez Pact Signed. An Anglo-Egyptian accord ending financial & trade disagreements arising from the 1956 British-French invasion of the Suez Canal Zone was signed formally in Cairo Feb. 28 by British Treasury Economic Secy. Frederick J. Erroll & UAR Economics Min. Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouni. Signature of the agreement, initialled Jan. 17, had been delayed by a disagreement over evaluation of British property nationalized by Egypt. The final accord was reached with the renewed mediation Feb. 23 of Pres. Eugene R. Black of the World Bank.

Under terms of the Suez agreement, made public Mar. 2, Britain & Egypt waived all claims for war damages to the canal & seizure of British military property in the Suez zone. Owners of British property nationalized by Egypt were to be paid £27 million in compensation, and sequestered British property was to be returned to its owners. Britain agreed to release part of the Egyptian funds frozen in British banks following Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal. The accord provided for no resumption of diplomatic or consular relations. [See p. 19F]

Israeli-Arab Incidents. One Egyptian infiltrator was reported to have been killed Mar. 7 when Israeli patrols intercepted a group of armed Egyptians in the Negev 5 miles inside Israel. 2 Egyptian infiltrators had been reported trapped & killed in Israeli territory Feb. 17. The UAR charged Israeli troops had killed the 2 Egyptians on UAR territory. [See p. 35C1]

Aden Federation. A constitution establishing a new British-protected Federation of the Arab Emirates of the South was signed in Aden Feb. 11 by rulers of 6 Arab enclaves in West Aden. The ceremony was attended by Aden Gov. Sir William Luce & British Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lennox-Boyd. [See p. 35E1]

Hussein Trip. King Hussein of Jordan left Amman Mar. 8 on a 6-week trip to the Far East, the U.S. &

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Britain. His chartered airliner was escorted to the Saudi Arabian border by Jordanian fighters. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 362G2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

UN Asks Free Cameroons. The UN General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee voted Mar. 12, by 56-9 (Soviet bloc opposed, 16 abstentions—principally Arab & African nations), to approve a resolution recommending that the French Cameroons be freed from French-administered UN Trusteeship on Jan. 1, 1960. It asked that the French Cameroons be admitted to UN membership as an independent country without a plebiscite on continuing Premier Ahmadou Ahidjo's regime.

The Trusteeship Committee also voted, by 57-0 (24 abstentions), to recommend that separate plebiscites be held in the northern & southern parts of the British Cameroons to decide their political futures. The northern region would choose between independence & joining the Nigerian Federation; the southern portion could choose independence or membership in either the Nigerian Federation or the independent French Cameroons.

African amendments to the French Cameroons resolution, urging new elections & lifting of the ban on the Union of Cameroon Peoples prior to independence, were rejected in the Trusteeship Committee by votes of 46-28 (7 abstentions) & 42-28 (11 abstentions), respectively. The General Assembly elected Dr. Djalal Abdoh of Iran Mar. 13 as UN commissioner to oversee British Cameroons plebiscites.

(The UN Assembly had met briefly Feb. 20 to resume its 13th session for consideration of the Cameroons problem, then turned the question over to its 82-nation Trusteeship Committee for specific recommendations. The UN Trusteeship Council voted, by 12-1 [USSR opposed, UAR abstaining], Feb. 17 to recommend that the Assembly end the French Cameroons trusteeship without a plebiscite. The Trusteeship Council voted, by 13-0 [USSR abstaining], Feb. 18 to refer the British Cameroons question to the Assembly without recommendation.)

An African resolution presented to the Assembly Trusteeship Com. Mar. 3 called for new general elections in the French Cameroons, prior to its gaining independence, on grounds that 1956 elections were unfair and the opposition Union of Cameroons Peoples had been outlawed. Premier Ahidjo warned the Asian-African bloc Mar. 3 that new elections would cause violence. He promised that opposition leaders would be permitted to run as individuals in post-independence elections for a Constituent Assembly. The demand for French Cameroons elections was supported Mar. 4 by Soviet Rep.-to-UN Arkady A. Sobolev but was opposed Mar. 10 by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. [See 54B1, 39C1, 38G2, 5E1; Vol. XVIII, 406F3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Foreign Aid

Program Presented. Pres. Eisenhower urged Congress in his special Mutual Security message Mar. 13 to approve his full $3,929,995,000 foreign aid program for fiscal 1960. He called it the minimum needed to strengthen the free world against the Communist threat of "nuclear destruction."

Mr. Eisenhower warned that the "fanatic conspiracy" of international communism maintained "well-equipped standing armies" exceeding 6½ million men in 400 divisions "deployed along the border of our allies & friends." They are supported, he continued, by "25,000 planes in operational units & many more not in such units," nuclear weapons & missiles & "a large navy with several hundred submarines."

The President said Mutual Security had enabled the U.S.' free-world friends to maintain more than 5 million troops "stationed at points where danger of local aggression is most acute," to man about 30,000 warplanes (nearly 14,000 jets), to operate in active fleets some 1,700 warships (of 2,500 in their naval forces) and to make available to U.S. forces "some 250 bases in the most strategic locations, many of them of vital importance."

"Without the strength of our allies, our nation would be turned into an armed camp and our people subjected to a heavy draft & an annual cost of many billions of dollars above our present military budget," Mr. Eisenhower declared. "Dollar for dollar," he said, U.S. Mutual Security expenditures, "after we have once achieved a reasonable military posture for ourselves, will buy more security than far greater additional expenditures for our own forces."

The President said 62% of the foreign aid total would go for defense. Of this, $1.6 billion was for "military matérial & training assistance" and $835 million was for "defense support," a form of economic aid that helped maintain political & economic stability in allied nations unable to afford their full defense burdens.

More than ⅔ of the defense support was to be used in Formosa, South Korea, South Viet Nam & Turkey, whose nearly 2 million men under arms made up almost ⅓ of the free world's total. The remaining ⅓ of the defense support was to go to Cambodia, Greece, Iran, Laos, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain & Thailand, with 1,000,000 troops.

Since the Mutual Security Program had started, Mr. Eisenhower reported, the U.S.' allies & friends had spent on their forces "some $141 billion, more than 6 times the $22 billion we have contributed in military assistance." The allied contribution in 1958 was $19 billion.

The President requested $1.495 billion for special assistance and economic & technical aid. This included a total of $272 million in special assistance to be used: (a) in West Berlin, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Sudan & other countries & areas "whose need is so great & whose freedom & stability are so important to us that special assistance to them is essential," and (b) to help finance U.S. activities in the international fight against disease, the U.S. contribution to the UN Emergency Force and U.S.-sponsored schools overseas.

Mr. Eisenhower's requests included: $179½ million to finance the work of 6,000 U.S. technicians in 49 countries & 9 dependent territories that "have asked our help" and to pay for the training of 10,000 "rising leaders of the less developed areas" in the U.S. & other countries; $30 million for UN technical & special projects programs; $1½ million for the technical cooperation program of the Organization of American States; a $225 million supplemental appropriation for the Development Loan Fund for fiscal 1959 & a $700 million appropriation for the fund in fiscal 1960; $200 million for the contingency fund in fiscal 1960; $112 million for the UN Children's Fund, for refugee aid, for the atoms-for-peace program & for ICA administration.

The President pointed out that the Communist bloc, in the 5th year of its "economic offensive," had extended more than $1 billion worth of military & economic credits to 17 nations in 1958, bringing the total to $2.4 billion, and had increased the number of technicians sent to these Asian & African countries from 1,600 in 1957 to 2,800 in 1958. [See p. 36C-G3]

Reaction. Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee complained Mar. 13 that the President's message emphasized military rather than economic aid. Fulbright said that a letter from his committee had urged alternatives to more military aid and that Mr. Eisenhower's reply had agreed "fully to the already great & steadily growing importance of our economic assistance program." The message, however, did not even "propose that the Development Loan Fund be put on a longer term basis," Fulbright said. [See p. 37E2-A3]

Senate Democratic whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said the aid total proposed by the President "is too high and should be cut drastically" to about $3 billion. He also objected that "the emphasis is still too much on the military." Chrmn. Thomas E. Morgan (D., Pa.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said the program contained "waste & inefficiency" that had to be "cut out." Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), ranking Republican of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed hope that Congress members "would be as courageous in supporting mutual security —essential to our defense—as in supporting 'pork barrel' legislation involving less political hazard."

More Arms Funds Urged. A $400 million increase in Pres. Eisenhower's $1.6 billion foreign military aid request was recommended to the President Mar. 17 by William H. Draper Jr. as chairman of the President's

Committee to Study the U.S. Military Assistance Program. The 10-member committee recommended unanimously that this increase be made available, "primarily for the NATO area," to maintain the necessary production & delivery rates for modern weapons.

CONGRESS

Hawaii Wins Statehood. A bill to make Hawaii the 50th state was adopted by a 323-89 vote of the U.S. House of Representatives Mar. 12 and sent to the President. It was supported by 203 Democrats & 120 Republicans and opposed by 65 Democrats (almost all from the South) & 24 Republicans.

The bill was speeded to the White House through a maneuver whereby House Democratic leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) obtained unanimous consent to drop the House's own Hawaiian statehood bill (HR50)* in favor of action on a bill (S50)* the Senate had passed Mar. 11.

Pres. Eisenhower, signing the bill with "great satisfaction" Mar. 18, said he had "consistently urged" statehood for Hawaii since his inauguration in 1953. He then cabled Hawaii Gov. William F. Quinn to notify him that the measure had been signed so that he could go ahead with the additional steps necessary before Hawaii actually became a state.

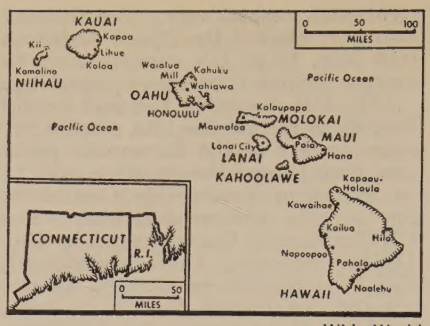
FACTS ON HAWAII

People—As a result of disease, war & intermixture, pure-bred Hawaiians (Polynesians) were becoming a rarity among the new state's 578,000 civilian inhabitants. According to an estimate in the Christian Science Monitor Mar. 12, "the Hawaiian population descent" included Japanese 184,732, part-Hawaiian 90,079, Caucasian 81,911, Filipino 61,040, Chinese 30,566, Puerto Rican 10,351, Korean 7,624. Some 60,000 military personnel also were stationed there.

Land—Hawaii's 6,434 square miles (making it the 47th state in size) covered an archipelago of at least 24 islands stretching nearly 1,600 miles across the Pacific. Its 8 major islands: Oahu (589 square miles), most populous & most important although only 3d largest, site of Honolulu (the state's capital), Pearl Harbor, Hickam Air Base, Ft. Shafter & Schofield Barracks; Hawaii (4,021 square miles), the largest island, site of the state's 2 active volcanos, including 13,680-foot Mauna Loa, the world's biggest active volcano; Maui (728 square miles); Kauai (551 square miles); Molokai (259 square miles), site of the famous leper colony; Lanai (141 square miles), wholly owned by a pineapple company; Niihau (72 square miles), wholly owned by the Robinson family; Kahoolawe (45 square miles), uninhabited & used as a military bombing target.

Economy—Hawaii had 2 main industries: sugar, the annual output of more than 1,000,000 tons, valued at $145 million, making up about 25% of all U.S. sugar production; and pineapples, the annual output of about 30 million cases of canned fruit & juice a year being valued at about $110 million. The islands also benefited from the $300 million a year spent there by the armed forces and from a growing tourist industry.

Historical highlights—Hawaii was discovered in 1788 by Capt. James Cook, British explorer, who named it the Sandwich Islands. It consisted of 4 kingdoms at that time, but the wars of Kamehameha I welded it into one kingdom by 1810. The first U.S. missionaries arrived from Boston in 1820, and soon missionaries dominated the islands. Large-scale immigration of Chinese started in 1852 and of Japanese in 1885 as coolies were imported to work the sugar fields. Koreans, Filipinos & Puerto Ricans followed. Americans prominent in the islands overthrew Queen Liliuokalani, last Hawaiian monarch, in a bloodless revolt in 1893 and organized a republic with Sanford B. Dole as first president in 1894. The U.S. annexed Hawaii by Congressional vote in 1898 and gave it territorial status 2 years later. The U.S. was brought into World War II by Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941. Starting in 1903, at least 15 petitions or resolutions urging statehood for Hawaii were sent to Congress.



Wide World

Hawaii's principal islands depicted with inset map showing how size of 6,434-square-mile Hawaii exceeds that of Connecticut (5,009 square miles) & Rhode Island (1,058 square miles) combined.

Provisions of the statehood bill:

- It recognized that the state constitution Hawaii had adopted was republican in form & in conformity with the U.S. Constitution.
- It set the new state's boundaries to include all the territory's islands, reefs & territorial waters except for Palmyra Island, a 488-acre group of 52 coral atolls 700 miles southwest of Honolulu, technically part of Honolulu but owned entirely by the Fullard-Leo family & uninhabited.
- It specified that the President would notify Hawaii's governor as soon as he signed the bill.
- It gave the governor 30 days after this notification to proclaim an election, the primary to be held 60-90 days after his proclamation & the election within 40 days thereafter.
- It provided that the President would proclaim Hawaii a state only after receiving a certification that Hawaii's voters, in the election, had signified their approval of the statehood terms & designated borders and had elected a governor, lieutenant governor, state legislature, 2 U.S. Senators & one U.S. Representative.
- It gave the new state title to lands held by the territory; it provided that for the next 5 years Congress or the President could set aside for permanent U.S. use any land currently controlled by the U.S.; it provided that the U.S. could take over lands needed for defense at any time.

The bill was managed in the Senate by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) & in the House by Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D., N.Y.), who also had handled the Alaskan statehood bill. [See p. 75E3]

Draft Extended. A bill (HR2260) to continue the peacetime draft for 4 more years was passed by 91-1 Senate vote Mar. 11 & House voice vote Mar. 12 and sent to the President. Only Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) voted against it. The Selective Service Act, which had been scheduled to expire July 1, required men to register at draft boards when they reached the age of 18 and made them subject to be drafted at 18½. The Senate Mar. 11 had rejected: (a) by 67-24, a proposal by Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) to limit the extension to 2 years; (b) by 68-24, a proposal by Sens. Morse & Francis Case (R., S.D.) for the President to appoint a commission to study alternatives to the draft. [See p. 44D1]

The House Mar. 13 approved by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill extending for 5 years the program permitting youths 17 to 18½ to escape the draft by volunteering for 6 months' military training and then completing their military obligations by serving in the ready reserve. The program had been scheduled to expire Aug. 1.

$1.25 an Hour Opposed. Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell told Senate & House officials in letters made public Mar. 12 that the Administration opposed any increase in the $1-an-hour federal minimum wage. The AFL-CIO & many Democrats in Conwere urging a $1.25 minimum.

Mitchell said the 1956 increase from 75¢ hourly had caused "disemployment" & other "substantial impact" from which "low-wage industries"* had not recovered. He warned that a further rise "at this time" meant "the risk of substantially curtailing employment or earning power in the low-wage industries." He said "the minimum ought to be raised as rapidly as possible but with due regard for the economic capacity of low-wage industries. . . ." Mitchell promised to submit legislation to extend the $1 minimum to "several million" workers not covered. [See p. 76E1]

Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) had introduced Feb. 17 a bill (S1085) to extend the minimum wage law to farm workers and to make the initial farm minimum 75¢ an hour.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Politics. William J. Randall (D.), 48, defeated William R. McKee Jr. (R.) in a special election in Missouri's 4th Congressional District Mar. 3 for the seat of the late Rep. George H. Christopher (D.), who had died Jan. 23 at the age of 70. Randall was sworn in Mar. 9.

The Democratic National Committee decided Feb. 27 to hold the 1960 national convention in Los Angeles.

Harold E. Stassen Mar. 4 accepted the designation of Philadelphia GOP leaders to be their mayoral candidate.

Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, 55, was defeated for renomination in a Democratic primary Mar. 3 by State's Atty. J. Harold Grady, 42, who had charged that the D'Alesandro administration was "bossed" by district leader James H. Pollack. Theodore R. McKeldin, barred by the state constitution from seeking a 3d straight term as governor last fall, won Baltimore's GOP mayoral primary Mar. 3 over token opposition. He had

*Both House & Senate bills were given the number 50 to symbolize the 50th state.

*"Low-wage industries" included the sawmill, wooden container, processed waste, fertilizer, men's & boys' shirt & nightwear, seamless hosiery, cigar, footwear, work-shirt, raw sugar, tobacco stemming & redrying, fruit & vegetable canning and citrus freezing industries.

been mayor of the city 1943-47.

A state Senate-passed bill to abolish Minnesota's Presidential primary was passed by the House Mar. 3.

Mason Vs. Housing Plan. Housing & Home Finance Agency Administrator Norman P. Mason told a House Judiciary subcommittee Mar. 13 that the Eisenhower Administration could "not urge the enactment" of a proposal to deny federal mortgage guarantees to builders who did not agree to sell or rent without racial or religious discrimination. The ban was proposed in a civil rights bill sponsored by Rep. John D. Dingell (D., Mich.). Mason, in a statement read for him by HHFA general counsel Lyman Brownfield, said that his agency cooperated with states that barred bias by local law and encouraged nondiscrimination in redevelopment projects in which federal slum-clearance aid had been given. [See p. 43A1-B2]

FOREIGN

British Africa

Nyasaland. Troops & police, supported by spotter aircraft, continued a drive Mar. 13-19 against African nationalist unrest in Northern & Southern Provinces of Nyasaland. One African was killed Mar. 10 in an attack on a patrol near Santhe, and a 2d was killed Mar. 15 when troops fired on nationalist mobs in the Minsuka Hills area. The deaths brought to 43 the number of Africans officially reported killed since the Nyasaland outbreak began. [See pp. 77D3, 66D1, 63D1]

Commanders of security forces in Northern Province reported Mar. 15 that "resistance has been definitely hardening" through the organization of roving bands of African Natl. Congress supporters. Africans were said to be continuing efforts to destroy government property and burn homes of local officials. The radio beacon network at Chileka airport, near Blantyre, was sabotaged Mar. 10.

Rhodesian dispatches reported Mar. 11 that nationalist bands in Nyasaland's Northern Province were commanded by Flax Mpusuli, described as a Soviet-trained guerrilla leader. Federal Prime Min. Welensky had charged Mar. 10 that the Nyasaland uprising had been plotted with Soviet encouragement at the All-African People's Conf. held in Ghana in Dec. 1958. (An emergency meeting of the African group's permanent steering committee was called Mar. 12 by Tom Mboya, Kenya nationalist, to discuss aid for the Nyasaland nationalists.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 423E1]

Northern Rhodesia. Gov. Sir Arthur Benson outlawed the Zambia African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia Mar. 12. Kenneth Kaunda & other leaders of the Zambia group, an ostensibly non-violent but extremist offshoot of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, were held for deportation to tribal areas.

Benson charged that Zambia followers had used threats & witchcraft to create a "reign of terror" in African villages and prevent African participation in forthcoming elections for a new Legislative Council. Benson did not proscribe the local African National Congress. He said that the Zambia Congress had been banned for sedition & subversion, not to prevent African political activity.

African mobs, apparently retaliating for banning of the Zambia Congress, rioted & smashed shop windows Mar. 13 in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesian capital. [See p. 78B1]

Southern Rhodesia. An Unlawful Organizations Bill, designed to ban all leftist & African political activity in Southern Rhodesia, was introduced in the legislature Mar. 11 by Justice Min. Reginald Knight. The proposed act would outlaw the African & Zambia Natl. Congresses and World Federation of Trade Unions and would punish membership in proscribed groups by up to 5 years' imprisonment. Police would be given unlimited search & arrest powers against African nationalists, who would be presumed to be members of a banned group until proven innocent. [See p. 78C1]

The Southern Rhodesian proposal was denounced as "characteristic of the Hitler regime" Mar. 14 by the Most Rev. James Hughes, Archbishop of Central Africa, and by the Rev. Adolph Schmitt, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bulawayo.

Laborites Scored. British Colonial Secy. Lennox-Boyd told a Conservative meeting in London Mar. 13 that the opposition Labor Party had led a "campaign of malice" against the Central African Federation & Prime Min. Welensky. Lennox-Boyd, who had warned Parliament Mar. 10 that African unrest might spread from Nyasaland to Northern Rhodesia, rejected Laborite demands for an inquiry into charges that the African Natl. Congress had planned a "massacre" of whites in Nyasaland. [See pp. 77F3, 66E3]

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Australia. The Soviet Tass news agency reported Mar. 16 that an agreement on restoration of Soviet-Australian diplomatic relations had been reached by Australian External Affairs Min. Richard G. Casey & Soviet Deputy Foreign Min. Nikolai P. Firyubin. [See Vol. XIV, p. 135A2]

Belgian Congo. Pres. Joseph Kassavubu of the outlawed African nationalist Abako movement was freed in Leopoldville Mar. 14 and flown to Brussels. He was accompanied by 2 Abako aides, Daniel Kanza & Simon Nzeza. Kassavubu told newsmen in Brussels Mar. 16 that he had agreed "to discuss at the right time . . . the Belgian Govt.'s new policy for the . . . Congo." [See pp. 67B1, 13G2, D3]

Britain. The House of Commons voted by 300-230 Mar. 16 to reject a Laborite censure motion charging that the 1956 invasion of the Suez Canal Zone was "an act of folly" which had cost Britain £250 million ($700 million). Labor Party leader Gaitskell charged that Prime Min. Macmillan & Foreign Secy. Lloyd were "guilty men" who should be "brought to trial" for their roles in the Suez affair. [See p. 82C3]

Soviet-British agreements for an exchange of industrial & consumer goods exhibitions in 1961 were disclosed Mar. 12 by Chrmn. J. B. Scott of the London Chamber of Commerce's Soviet section. [See p. 65F2]

Bulgaria. Trade Min. Boris Taskov, a CP Politburo member, was dropped from Premier Anton Yugov's cabinet in a Bulgarian Govt. revision reported Mar. 14 by the Yugoslav Tanjug news agency. Also dropped were heads of 5 recently abolished ministries: Heavy Industy Min. Tano Tslov, named Committee for Industry president; Electrification Min. Kimon Georgiev, appointed Construction, Engineering & Architecture Committee president; Food Industry Min. Xatanas Dimitrov, named Stara Zagora CP District secretary; Light Industry Min. Stanka Cekova & Construction Min. Radenko Vidinski, new appointments not disclosed. [See p. 53A3; Vol. XVIII, 214B1]

The Bulgarian Govt. denied Mar. 16 that it was subject to Intl. Court of Justice jurisdiction in an Israeli suit for $2,656,858 in damages for the downing July 27, 1955 of an Israeli El Al airliner by Bulgarian fighter planes. [See Vol. XVII, p. 371C2; XV, 254C3]

Burma. Premier Ne Win told a Rangoon news conference Mar. 13 that he had dismissed 2 groups of American advisers & several Soviet aides and had ordered a halt to all planned foreign aid projects that depended on loans rather than investments. [See p. 69F2]

Canada. Comm. L. H. Nicholson, 54, head of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, resigned Mar. 16 after the RCMP had become involved in a dispute between the Canadian federal & Newfoundland provincial governments over handling of a strike of Newfoundland loggers.

Sporadic violence had occurred in the strike begun Dec. 31, 1958 by 11,000 loggers employed by the Bowater Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., and the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. In reaction to violent strike tactics, Newfoundland Premier Joseph R. Smallwood won passage of a provincial law banning the Intl. Woodworkers of America, the striking union. Smallwood, supported by Newfoundland's majority Liberals & opposition Conservatives, campaigned for the formation of a Brotherhood of Newfoundland Woodworkers to recruit non-strikers as members.

RCMP reinforcements were requested Mar. 12 by Newfoundland Atty. Gen. Leslie Curtis after a Newfoundland provincial policeman had been injured fatally in a clash Mar. 11 between strikers & police escorting non-strikers at Badger, near Grand Falls, Nfld. Nicholson's resignation as RCMP chief was in protest against Canadian Atty. Gen. E. Davie Fulton's refusal Mar. 13 to add to the 200-man force of Mounties in Newfoundland. Canadian Prime Min. Diefenbaker told Parliament in Ottawa Mar. 16 that the Newfoundland strike

& violence had been aggravated by Smallwood's biased intervention.

The 11,000 loggers struck for a 5¢ hourly raise over a 2-year period and reduction of their work week from 60 to 54 hours with no loss of pay. The demands would have raised logger wage costs from $1.05 to $1.22 hourly. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 430E3]

Ceylon. A new Public Security Act, approved by the Ceylonese Senate Mar. 12 by a vote of 15-14, gave Prime Min. Bandaranaike sweeping powers to outlaw political strikes & suppress civil & racial disorders. The act was opposed by Sir John Kotelawala's rightist United National Party and by Trotskyites led by N. M. Perera. The act empowered Bandaranaike to declare an emergency in any strife area, to outlaw strikes & demonstrations, and to use military forces to supplement police where necessary. The law was designed to prevent a repetition of Tamil-Sinhalese racial unrest in which an estimated 800-1,000 Ceylonese were killed in 1958. [See pp. 78G3, 69B3, 53F3; Vol. XVIII, 334E2, 245D3]

Cyprus. A farewell message from Col. Grivas to EOKA terrorists called on all Greek Cypriots Mar. 14 to support Archbishop Makarios' plans for the new Cypriot republic. Grivas, who reportedly met with Makarios near Nicosia Mar. 10 to receive the Grand Cross of St. Barnabas, said that he & other EOKA members had fought only to rid Cyprus "of the chains of slavery." [See p. 78G1]

EOKA members began surrendering their weapons, ammunition & explosives to Cypriot police Mar. 13.

Turkish Cypriot leaders Fazil Kutchuk & Rauf Denktash met with Turkish Foreign Min. Zorlu in Ankara Mar. 10 to seek Turkish aid for the establishment of a Turkish Cypriot bank and community development projects. [See p. 78F1]

Czechoslovakia. CP Central Com. decisions announced Mar. 10 outlined plans for the reorganization of Czech collective farms and abolition of machine tractor stations. Collectives were placed on a profit basis and given 2 years to acquire machinery now held by the state's machine tractor station network. The Czech reforms generally followed Soviet Premier Khrushchev's plans for the reshaping of Soviet agriculture. [See p. 44G3]

Finland. A $37 million loan was granted Mar. 16 by the Intl. (World) Bank to aid expansion of 9 private Finnish pulp & paper firms. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 214C3]

France. Gaullist, rightist & nonpolitical candidates gained against moderates & leftists in 2d-round balloting Mar. 15 for seats on 17,760 French municipal councils. The conservative victory was attributed to the majority voting system used in runoff elections to favor anti-Red coalition candidacies. Popular vote tallies, when completed, were expected to show gains in the Communist & Socialist vote.

Election returns issued Mar. 16 by the Interior Ministry gave the following breakdown of seats won (1953 results in parentheses): Communists 20,454 (24,206); Socialists 52,145 (58,382); Radicals 39,405 (48,796); UNR (Gaullists) 22,253 (16,958 as RPF); MRP (Catholic Popular Republicans) 32,347 (35,950); Independents 169,840 (167,726); unaffiliated 43,893 (21,713). [See p. 79B1; Vol. XIII, 171K, 145N, 134A]

Dr. Maurice Lacour, a principal figure in the Lacaze case involving the Zellidja mining fortune, was arrested Mar. 13 & reportedly indicted on charges of planning the murder of Jeanne-Pierre Guillaume, 24, adopted Zellidja heir. [See p. 70G1]

French Community. The Sudanese Regroupment Party, headed by Modibo Keita, won all 80 seats in the Sudan Republic Legislative Assembly, official returns showed Mar. 13 from general elections held Mar. 8. The Regroupment Party favored creation of a West African economic union rather than the Mali political federation urged by the opposition Sudanese Union Party. [See p. 45A2]

The Chad cabinet of Premier Gontchome Sahoulba resigned Mar. 13 & was replaced by an all-party Govt. headed by Premier Ahmed Koula, a Socialist. The new cabinet, formed under an agreement between Koula & ex-Premier Gabriel Lisette, Chad Popular Party leader, included Sahoulba as transport minister & Lisette as minister-delegate for planning & external affairs. [See p. 45F1]

Indo-China. The U.S. Development Loan Fund authorized a $19½ million loan Mar. 13 for modernizing the water system in Saigon, South Viet Nam capital. [See p. 36E3]

India. Master Tara Singh & other leaders of the militant Sikh Akali Dal organization were arrested in Amritsar, East Punjab Mar. 12. Singh had planned to begin a death fast in New Delhi Mar. 15 to protest proposed Indian legislation to regulate Sikh religious affairs. Thousands of Sikhs demonstrated peaceably against the legislation in New Delhi Mar. 15. [See Vol. XVIII p. 40E3]

Indonesia. Plans for nationalizing 227 more Dutch plantations were reported Mar. 14 by the Antara news agency. [See p. 79B2]

Ireland. Pres. Sean T. O'Kelly, 76, arrived in New York Mar. 16 & met with Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 17 at the start of a 14-day state visit to the U.S. [See p. 14C2; Vol. XVII, 96B1]

Sean Cronin, editor & reputed IRA chief of staff, was among the last 12 IRA political prisoners released from the Curragh internment camp Mar. 11. (4 Ulster constables were wounded Mar. 13 in an IRA attack on the Colgher, Northern Ireland police post.) [See p. 79C2]

Israel. Jewish sources in Vienna reported Mar. 12 that the Rumanian Govt. had stopped granting emigration visas for Israel on Feb. 28. [See pp. 74F3-75F1]

Jewish Agency officials reported Mar. 12 that East European Jewish immigration to Israel had totalled 5,600 in Dec. 1958, 4,470 in Jan. 1959, 1,210 in February & 1,300 Mar. 1-8. An additional 1,000 Jews were said to have reached Israel from North Africa & Iran in January & 1,200 more in February.

A compulsory loan of 6-8% of income was imposed on most Israelis Mar. 12 (effective Apr. 1) to raise £40 million ($22,200,000) of the £195 million ($108,225,000) budgeted to finance 1959 immigration.

Italy. The Communist Party Central & Control committees Mar. 10 launched a campaign for a popular front with leftwing Socialists & Catholics to block alleged efforts of ex-Defense Min. Randolfo Pacciardi to form an "anti-Democratic" Italian regime on the French Gaullist model. [See pp. 45C3, 23E3]

Vittorio Mussolini was acquitted by a court in Florence Mar. 12 of charges that he had deserted from the Italian Air Force during World War II. [See p. 79D2]

Japan. The Atomic Energy Research Inst. announced Mar. 13 that it would buy an 11,700-kw. nuclear power reactor from the General Electric Co. for propulsion & power research at its Tokai Village experimental center. The plant, to cost $8,600,000, would be built in Japan for GE. [See Vol. XVII, p. 332C3]

Pres. Leopold Boissier of the Intl. Com. of the Red Cross in Geneva refused Mar. 16 to participate in Japan's Korean repatriation program without North Korean Govt. approval. [See p. 79E2]

Maldives. A rebel United Suvadiva Is. Govt. was proclaimed in the southern atolls of the Maldive Is., according to London Times dispatches published by the N.Y. Times Mar. 13. The rebel regime, headed by Pres. Abdullah Afif Didi, claimed control of Fua Mulaku I. & the Huvadu & Addu atolls, site of the RAF airbase on Gan. It said Maldivians had "revolted against tyranny" imposed by the Maldive regime of Prime Min. Ibrahim Nassir. 33 persons were reported to have died of starvation on the southern islands before the revolt.

Maldive Rep.-to-Ceylon Ahmed Zaki & 5 Maldive Govt. ministers denied at a Colombo press conference Mar. 16 that the revolt had taken place. [See p. 14G2]

Mauritius. Labor Party candidates won 23 of 40 Legislative Council seats Mar. 10 in the first general elections held under a new Mauritius constitution. [See Vol. XVI, p. 443G2]

Netherlands. Catholic Peoples Party candidates won a small margin over Socialists in general elections held Mar. 12 for 150 seats in the Netherlands 2d Chamber (House of Representatives). Nearly complete election returns Mar. 13-14 gave the following division of Parliamentary seats (former strength in parentheses): Catholic Peoples Party 49 (49); Labor (Socialist) Party 48 (50); Freedom & Democracy (Liberal) Party 19 (13); Anti-Revolutionary (Protestant) Party 14 (15); Christian Historical (Protestant) Party 12 (13); Communists

3 (7); Political Reformed (Protestant) Party 3 (3); Pacifist Socialists 2; Reformed Political Union 1. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 431B3, 411C1]

Nigeria. Premier Alhaji Ahmadu of Northern Nigeria, the Sardauna (Paramount Ruler) of Sokoto, assumed the presidency of the Executive Council from British Gov. Sir Gawain Bell Mar. 15 as Northern Nigeria was granted internal autonomy in a step toward creating an independent Nigeria in 1960. [See p. 38G2]

Poland. The first Polish United Workers (Communist) Party congress to be held since the Oct. 1956 political revolt against Soviet domination convened in Warsaw Mar. 10. In an opening address, CP First Secy. Gomulka made clear that the Polish CP neither would restore Stalinism nor tolerate anti-Socialist activities or criticism. Agriculture Min. Edward Ochab told the congress Mar. 14 that collectivization, although it remained a party goal, would take place only "in accordance with the will of the peasants." [See p. 35C2; Vol. XVI, 345B1]

An aid agreement signed Mar. 13 by the Polish Govt. & CARE provided for CARE distribution in Poland of 26 million lb. of surplus U.S. commodities during 1959-60. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 261B2]

Red China. Cmndr. Coutinho Garrido, Portuguese Macão harbormaster, charged Mar. 12 that armed Communist Chinese junks repeatedly had entered Macão harbor to entice or kidnap refugee Chinese fishermen back to the Chinese mainland. (Macão's 250,000 inhabitants were said to include 5,000 Europeans, 187,000 permanent Chinese residents & 60-70,000 Chinese refugees, many from 300 Red Chinese fishing junks reported to have taken refuge in Macão since February.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 410C3]

Soviet Union. Uzbek Premier Mansur Z. Mirza-Akhmedov was dismissed Mar. 17 & replaced by Arif Alimovich Alimov in a widespread shakeup of Uzbek Govt. & party leadership. Uzbek CP First Secy. Sabir K. Kamalov had been replaced by Sharaf R. Rashidov Mar. 14 for shortcomings in party ideological & organizational work. Mirza-Akhmedov had been ousted Mar. 14 from membership in the Uzbek party's ruling bureau (presidium). The dismissals were believed to be linked to lagging Uzbek cotton production. [See p. 71C2]

Georgi M. Pushkin, ex-Soviet ambassador to East Germany, considered an expert on German affairs, was appointed a deputy foreign minister Mar. 14. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 66D3]

A 500 million-ruble ($125 million at official rates) technical assistance agreement was signed in Moscow Mar. 17 by the USSR & North Korea. It provided for Soviet aid in building North Korean power stations & factories in return for North Korean exports. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 180C3]

Soviet gold sales on the world market totalled 6 million ounces during 1958, 1½ million less than in 1957, the annual Bullion Review of Samuel Montagu & Co. reported in London Mar. 10. Soviet gold production was estimated to have totalled 17 million oz. in 1957.* [See Vol. XVII, p. 83C2]

Permission to export to the USSR 12,227 tons of U.S. steel pipe, valued at $2½ million, was denied for the 3d time Mar. 11 by U.S. Commerce Secy. Lewis L. Strauss. The shipments were banned despite State Dept. confirmation Mar. 12 that it saw "no useful purpose" in forbidding them. [See pp. 15B1; Vol. XVIII, 423F3]

Spain. An 81.4 billion-peseta ($1.6 billion) 1959 state & private investment budget disclosed Mar. 13 provided 18 billion pesetas for construction of 140,000 new housing units, 16½ billion pesetas for basic industry, 15.7 billion pesetas for agriculture, 11½ billion pesetas for public works. (Total Spanish Govt. expenditures in 1959 were estimated at $795 million, income at $692 million, including $68 million in foreign credits & $127 million in U.S. aid.) [See pp. 15D1, 6D1]

Turkey. The U.S. Development Loan Fund agreed Mar. 9 to lend Turkey $14½ million to improve the Zonguldak coal mines on the Black Sea coast east of Istanbul. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 403E1]

Editor Ulka Arman was sentenced to 16 months in jail & his opposition newspaper Ulus suspended for a month Mar. 12 for printing articles critical of the Menderes Govt. written by publisher Eugene C. Pulliam of the Indianapolis Star. Arman was in jail for a previous offense. [See p. 47A2]

West Germany. The USSR protested Mar. 7 against anti-Soviet propaganda contained in a Heidelberg exhibit entitled "40 Years of Communism," sponsored by Federal Property Min. Hermann Lindrath.

West German plans to acquire 4 to 8 missile destroyers capable of launching nuclear weapons were disclosed by Bonn defense officials Mar. 7. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 382C2, 364A1]

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia. A 13-day strike of 23,000 miners of the nationalized tin mines ended Mar. 16 after the government promised the miners a 20% raise & maintenance of subsidized mine commissary prices at current levels. However, to insure the continuation of U.S. aid & the renewal of an Intl. Monetary Fund credit, which had expired Feb. 20, Comibol, the state mining corporation, ordered Mar. 18 a 50% reduction in commissary subsidies effective Apr. 1 and abolition of the remaining 50% July 15. To compensate for the withdrawal of the subsidies, an additional 15% raise was granted in 2 steps. IMF officials had insisted on ending the subsidies which cost the government an estimated $3 million a year. (The N.Y. Times reported Mar. 15 that none of the 16 state mines had shown a profit in 1958. Production had dropped from 38,000 tons in 1950 to 18,000 tons in 1958 and was expected to be no higher than 12,000 tons in 1959.)

Forgn. Min. Victor Andrade expressed regret Mar. 13 at the Mar. 2 anti-U.S. riots. He blamed them on a few "extremists influenced by international communism." The rioting had caused damage estimated at $50,000 to U.S. property in La Paz & Cochabamba. [See p. 72G1]

Colombia. Deposed dictator Lt. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla was found guilty by a 65-1 Senate vote Mar. 18 of violating the constitution and "abuse of power" during his 4-year regime. A Senate committee was directed to determine the sentence—not to exceed a "temporary or permanent loss of political rights." Rojas had returned from Spain in Oct. 1958 and was arrested Dec. 3 in connection with a plot to overthrow the present Colombian Govt. He charged Jan. 22 that his trial for misconduct in office was "unconstitutional, illegal and an abuse of authority." Under direct questioning, however, Rojas admitted Jan. 29 that he had increased his personal fortune by gifts from Colombian & foreign citizens, had kept no books on the cattle business he owned and had filed no income tax returns. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 403D2]

Riots by about 1,000 students over the rise in Bogotá bus fares Mar. 3 were put down by police. Over 170 persons were arrested and orders given for the arrest of several known Communists suspected of having led the riots.

The state of seige imposed by Pres. Alberto Lleras Camargo Dec. 3, 1958 on 11 departments (provinces) in connection with a plot to unseat the government was lifted Jan. 13. 5 other departments subject to violence & banditry remained under a state of seige imposed in 1949. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 403D2]

OBITUARIES

Louis Adler, 75, Austrian-born philanthropist, contractor who built NYC's U.S. Customs Court, other office buildings; Mar. 8 in West Palm Beach.

Sol Cilento, 68, ex-secy.-treas. Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers Intl. Union, convicted of bribery in 1957; death Mar. 8 in Miami Beach, Fla. of heart attack reported Mar. 12. [See Vol. XVII, p. 181F1]

Jesse W. Carter, 70, California Supreme Court Justice (since 1939) who granted stay of execution to rapist Caryl Chessman in 1954; Mar. 15 in San Rafael, Calif. [See p. 80B2]

Robert Coulondre, 73, anti-Nazi French Amb. to Germany 1938-39, head of French delegation to war reparations conferences 1945-49; Mar. 10 in Paris.

Lester Dent, 54, author of 280 "Doc Savage" adventure novels, many other books; Mar. 11 in La Plata, Mo.

John Wells Farley, 80, attorney, industrialist, pblshr. Boston Herald 1910-13; Mar. 12 in Needham, Mass.

* World gold output, exclusive of the USSR, was estimated to total 30,200,000 ounces in 1958, 800,000 ounces more than in 1957. Output (in ounces) of major producers: South Africa 17,660,000, Canada 4,530,000, U.S. 1,780,000, Australia 1,093,000.

Duncan Hines, 78, who built business around his restaurant & hotel recommendations, author of "Adventures in Good Eating," "Lodgings for a Night"; Mar. 15 in Bowling Green, Ky.

Jerome Klahr Huddle, 67, first U.S. Amb. to Burma 1947-50, Forgn. Svc. aide since 1915; Mar. 16 in Washington of stroke. [See Vol. X, p. 52D]

Capt. C. Reid Johnson, 67, construction engineer, cmndr. of 10,000 Seabees in World War II Normandy invasion; Mar. 8 in San Diego, Calif. of cancer.

Russell Barclay Kingman, 74, pres. U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. 1951-52 & of Intl. Lawn Tennis Fed. 1949 & '54, bd. chrmn. Metal Textile Corp., amateur cellist; Mar. 12 in Orange, N.J.

Chester Tevis Lane, 53, attorney, U.S. Lend-Lease Administrator and Deputy Forgn. Liquidation Comm. 1946-47, defense counsel for Alger Hiss during 1952 trial; Mar. 11 in New York of heart attack.

Lisa Larsen (Mrs. Niels Rasmussen), 34, German-born photo journalist for Life magazine, first U.S. photographer in 10 yrs. to be admitted to Outer Mongolia (in 1956); Mar. 8 in New York.

Donald S. MacBride, 65, pres. Amer. Cement Corp. since 1957; Mar. 9 in Philadelphia.

Wilmot Donald Matthews, 59, Canadian Asst. Undersecy. of State for Forgn. Affairs, Min. at Canadian Embassy in Washington 1949-52, Min. to Sweden & Finland 1952-55; Mar. 14 in Ottawa.

Warren W. McSpadden, 55, gen. mgr. Amer. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals since 1952; Mar. 12 in Bronxville, N.Y.

Edwin Claude Mills, 77, gen. mgr. Amer. Society of Composers, Authors & Pblshrs. in 1930s; Mar. 13 in Los Angeles.

Lt. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, 63, who led first U.S. troops into Berlin at end of World War II, ex-chief-of-staff 1st Allied Airborne Army, chief U.S. Army Public Info. Div. 1949-53; Mar. 10 in Washington of cancer. [See Vol. V, p. 400B]

Loring Pickering, 70, organizer of North Amer. Newspaper Alliance in 1922 and its first gen. mgr.; Mar. 11 in Palo Alto, Calif.

John B. Salling, 112, next-to-last surviving Civil War veteran; Mar. 16 in Kingsport, Tenn. (Salling enlisted in Confederate Army at 15 but spent the war, as a member of Co. D, 25th Virginia Regt., mining saltpeter for making ammunition. The remaining Civil War veteran: Walter Williams, 116, a Confederate, of Houston, Tex.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 263C3]

Dr. Sidney Earle Smith, 62, Canadian Secy. of State for External Affairs since 1957, pres. U. of Manitoba 1934-45, U. of Toronto 1945-57; Mar. 17 in Ottawa. [See Vol. XVII, p. 305F3]

Albert L. Viles, 71, pres. Rubber Mfrs. Assn. 1935-54, industrial adviser to several U.S. Govt. agencies; Mar. 12 in New Rochelle, N.Y.

Lester (Prez) Young, 49, jazz tenor saxaphonist; Mar. 15 in New York of heart attack.

Hadyn Wood, 76, English composer of more than 200 songs, including "Roses of Picardy"; Mar. 11 in London.

MISCELLANOUS

Fires. Dan Byrd, 32, 8 of his children and 2 nieces (aged 7 mos. to 10 years) died Mar. 15 when fire destroyed their 5-room house near Cross Hill, S.C. [See p. 56E2]

The main shopping section of Ilford, a northeast London suburb, was demolished Mar. 17 by a fire called London's "worst . . . of the century." Losses were estimated at $42 million.

Snowstorms Mar. 12-13 caused 40 deaths in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania & New England. [See p. 80B3]

Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan, 54, was convicted of first degree murder Mar. 16 in Ventura, Calif. in the strangulation death of her pregnant daughter-in-law, Olga Kupczyk (Mrs. Frank) Duncan. Luis Moya, 22, & Augustine Baldonado, 25, had confessed that the elder Mrs. Duncan, intensely jealous of her son's wife, had promised them $6,000 to kill her but paid only $335. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 436D2]

James R. Seeley, 32, a part-time musician, admitted to police in Flint, Mich. Mar. 15 that he had fatally beaten & stabbed his wife, Carol, 32, and drowned 2 of their 4 daughters in the family home the same day.

Mexican Sen. Rafael Altamirano Herrera was fatally shot Mar. 6 in the Senate Bldg. in Mexico City. Police arrested Ema Martinez, a recently dismissed employe, in connection with the crime.

Johnny Saxton, 28, ex-world welterweight boxing champion, was charged Mar. 5 in New York with the recent burglarizing of several Queens apartments. Saxton disclosed that he had nothing left from $250,000 earned during his boxing career and now owed $16,000 in back income taxes. [See Vol. XVI, p. 312B1]

Carroll V. Jackson, 29, of Mineral, Va. & his daughter, Janet Carol, 18 mos., were found dead Mar. 4 near Fredericksburg, Va. Jackson had disappeared Jan. 11 with his wife, Mildred, 27, & another child, Susan Anne, 5, who were still missing.

Prison break attempt by 6 inmates of Walpole (Mass.) State Prison was thwarted Mar. 7 by 50 state troopers. The 6 had taken refuge in the prison's machine shop, seized 7 hostages, including Warden John A. Gavin & Roman Catholic Chaplain Edward F. Hartigan, and drenched them with gasoline. The hostages were rescued by the troopers, who stormed the machine shop under cover of machine-gun fire before the prisoners made good their threat to set them afire unless they were released.

Vincent J. Squillante, garbage-carting racketeer, his brother, **Nunzio,** & ex-business agent Bernard Adelstein of Teamsters Local 813, convicted of extortion, were released Mar. 10 from Sing Sing prison on a certificate of reasonable doubt issued in Mineola Mar. 9 by N.Y. Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Meyer. [See p. 64F2]

Henry Garsson, convicted in 1949 with his brother, Murray W. Garsson, of conspiracy & bribery in the awarding of World War II contracts to their companies, agreed to pay $766,000 in back income taxes, it was disclosed Mar. 13 by the Internal Revenue Service. The estate of Murray W. Garsson, who died in 1957, was to pay $197,000. [See Vol. XVII, p. 112B1]

Heitor Villa-Lobos, Brazilian composer, was 72 Mar. 4.

MARRIED

Chet Huntley, NBC news commentator, to Miss Lewis Tipton Stringer, ex-TV weather commentator; Mar. 7 in Lake Bluff, Ill.

Joe Louis, 45, ex-heavyweight boxing champ, to Los Angeles attorney Martha Jefferson, 46; marriage Mar. 11 in Winterhaven, Calif. revealed Mar. 17 (his 4th, her 2d). [See Vol. XVII, p. 279B1]

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

God and Kate Murphy. Drama by Kiernan Tunney & John Synge about mother who ruins her children's lives out of determination that her son become a priest. Staged by Burgess Meredith. Presented by Carroll & Harris Masterson and Charles R. Wood. With Fay Compton, Mike Kellin, Larry Hagman, Lois Nettleton, John McGiver. Feb. 26 at 54 St. (2-0-5)§ Closed Mar. 7 after 12 performances.

Juno. Musical by Marc Blitzstein based on Sean O'Casey's drama "Juno and the Paycock." Book by Joseph Stein. Choreography by Agnes De Mille. Staged by José Ferrer. Presented by the Playwrights Co., Oliver Smith & Oliver Rea. With Shirley Booth, Melvin Douglas, Jack MacGowran, Tommy Rall, Jean Stapleton, Gemze de Lappe, Loren Driscoll. Mar. 9 at Winter Garden. (1-6-0)§ Closed Mar. 21 after 15 performances.

Look After Lulu. Noel Coward's comedy based on Georges Feydeau's farce about girl with one lover & several close friends. Staged by Cyril Ritchard. Presented by the Playwrights Co., Gilbert Miller, Lance Hamilton & Charles Russell. With Tammy Grimes, Roddy McDowell, Kurt Kaznar, Jack Gilford, Ellis Rabb, Geo. Baker, Eric Christmas. Mar. 3 at Henry Miller's. (1-0-6)§

Masquerade. Sigmund Miller's play about young married woman with sexual troubles. Staged by Jed Horner. Presented by Richard W. Krakauer with Louis D'Almeida. With Glenda Farrell, Donald Cook, Cloris Leachman, Mark Richman, Gene Lyons. Mar. 16 at John Golden. (0-0-7)§ Closed after one performance.

A Raisin in the Sun. Lorraine Hansberry's drama about members of Negro family trying to raise themselves from slum world. Staged by Lloyd Richards. Presented by Philip Rose & David J. Cogan. With Sidney Poitier, Claudia McNeil, Ruby Dee, Glynn Turman, Diana Sands, Ivan Dixon. Mar. 11 at Ethel Barrymore. (7-0-0)§

Sweet Bird of Youth. Tennessee Williams' drama of success-greedy young man kept by aging actress. Music by Paul Bowles. Staged by Elia Kazan. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. With Geraldine Page, Paul Newman, Sidney Blackmer, Rip Torn, Diana Hyland. Mar. 10 at Martin Beck. (7-0-0)§

Closed

Bells Are Ringing Mar. 7 (537 performances)
Requiem for a Nun Mar. 7 (43 performances)
Third Best Sport Mar. 7 (79 performances)

§First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews